

CUBA BILL PASSED

DECISION OF THE CHAIR FIRST OVERRULED BY THE HOUSE.

Reciprocity Measure Then Amended So as to Remove the Differential Duty on Refined Sugar.

DEMOCRATS AIDED "REBELS"

AND THE VOTE AGAINST THE CHAIR STOOD 171 TO 130.

Morris Amendment Adopted in Committee of the Whole by 164 to 111, and in Open House by 190 to 105.

BILL THEN PASSED 247 TO 52

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS RULED OUT OR REJECTED ON A VOTE.

Defeat of Republican Leaders Greeted with Cheers from "Insurgents" and Their Democratic Allies.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Democrats and the Republican insurgents rode roughshod over the House leaders to-day when the voting began on the Cuban reciprocity bill. They overthrew the ruling of the chair in committee of the whole on an amendment to remove the differential from refined sugar during the existence of the reciprocity agreement provided for in the bill. The vote to overrule the decision of the chair, made by Mr. Sherman, of New York, was 171 to 130, Republicans to the number of thirty-seven joining with a solid Democratic vote to accomplish this result. Having won this preliminary victory the amendment was adopted in committee, 164 to 111, and later in the House by a still larger majority, 190 to 105. On this occasion sixty-four Republicans voted with the Democrats for the amendment. The bill was then passed by an overwhelming majority, 247 to 52.

An analysis of the vote shows that 124 Republicans and 123 Democrats voted for the amended bill and forty-two Republicans and ten Democrats against it. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, was one of those who voted against the bill. The voting on the bill was the culmination of a long struggle, which began almost with the opening of this session of Congress and after two weeks of continuous debate, during which much bitterness was aroused. To-day debate was of an exceedingly lively character, the features being echoes of last night's Democratic caucus. To that caucus the defeat of the Republican leaders, who sought to pass the bill without amendment, is attributable. Previous to the holding of the caucus the Democrats were very much divided, and the opposition of the Republican beet-sugar men showed signs of disintegration. To-day, when it became apparent that the Democrats would act together, the beet-sugar men decided at a meeting attended by thirty-two of them to take the bit in their teeth and overrule the chair.

EXPECTED DEFEAT. As soon as this combination was effected the Republican leaders realized that they would be defeated, so far as the removal of the differential was concerned, and Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, contented himself with warning his beet sugar colleagues that in removing the differential they were taking off a bit of protection placed in the Dingley bill especially for the benefit of the beet sugar producers.

The Democrats attempted to follow up their advantage by offering the "reciprocity amendment" to be adopted by offering the Babcock bill and other amendments to reduce the Dingley schedules, but on these amendments the Republicans declined to stand with them, and the Democrats did not press them vigorously. One of the surprises of the session was the attempt of Mr. Richardson, a Massachusetts Republican, to take the duty off hides. He offered two amendments and appealed once from the decision of the chair, but was voted down each time.

The bill, as passed, authorizes the President, as soon as may be after the establishment of an independent government in Cuba and the enactment by said government of immigration, exclusion of contract labor laws as restrictive as those of the United States, to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba by which, in return for equivalent concessions, the United States will grant a reduction of 20 per cent. from the Dingley rates on goods coming into the United States from Cuba, such agreement to continue until Dec. 1, 1902. During the existence of such agreement the duty on refined sugar and molasses above No. 16, Dutch standard, is to be 1.52 per lb.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the Democratic leader, was the first speaker of the day. He outlined the Democratic program relative to offering an amendment to abolish the differential duty on refined sugar. If this amendment carried, he said, \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 would be taken from the sugar refiners and given to the American consumers of sugar.

THE ALLEGED "BARGAIN." Just before Mr. Richardson took his seat Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, asked him this question: "Does the gentleman from Tennessee know anything of a reported bargain between the leaders on this side and the Democrats on that by which the Crum-packer resolution is to be smothered in order to aid the passage of the pending bill?" "Absolutely nothing," replied Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Fordney, of Michigan, opposed the bill. He declared that not a single Democrat appeared before the ways and means committee in favor of the bill. Every one of the witnesses for the bill was either an American citizen owning sugar land in Cuba or directly or indirectly representing the influence of the sugar trust.

here consider very important in order to secure the ultimate triumph of this bill. I do not believe it. I think the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Underwood) must have been mistaken or misinformed, but, nevertheless, I think it is his duty to this House to be more explicit and to locate this offense in its proper place.

With great earnestness Mr. Hepburn continued to express his doubt whether such alleged methods would be resorted to to pass a bill which he was convinced 90 per cent. of the Republicans were indifferent or opposed to. He held up to ridicule some of the most ardent friends of the measure.

GROSVENOR LAMPOONED. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, the statement that Mr. Grosvenor declined to support a bill for a 50, 40 or 35 per cent. reduction. It was only when the concession was reduced 5 per cent. further that he was induced to support it. In other words, said Mr. Hepburn, had it not been for that last nickel of reduction the gentleman from Ohio, to quote his own language, would to-day have been with the insurgents, attempting to divide the Republican party and to destroy it. "Great God!" exclaimed Mr. Hepburn, "on what a slender thread hang everlasting things." [Great laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hepburn also satirized the two-and-a-half-hour speech of Mr. Leong, of Kansas, which he described as a "great physical effort" which befitted the Kansas statesman for a championship in the prize ring under the Marquis of Queensberry rules. He denounced the feature of the bill to compel Cuba to accept of immigration laws when the greatest need of Cuba to-day was labor. If the Yankee was what he sometimes was said to be—greedy, grasping, avaricious and avaricious—then he would say this section of the bill had been written by a Yankee.

The remaining time after Mr. Hepburn concluded—two hours and twenty minutes—was divided equally between Mr. Van der Veide, of Minnesota, who closed the debate against the bill, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. (CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 4.)

QUEEN ILL WITH TYPHOID

WILHELMINA'S AILMENT FINALLY DIAGNOSED BY PHYSICIANS.

Her Majesty's Fever Not of a Dangerous Character—Regency May Be Established.

THE HAGUE, April 18.—An official bulletin was issued this morning from Castle Loo stating that Queen Wilhelmina passed a fairly quiet night Her fever continues. The alarming fever which complicated the Queen's condition is now officially admitted to be typhoid. A special edition of the official journal this morning publishes the doctor's statement as follows: "The supposition entertained by the Queen's physician since the commencement of her Majesty's illness has become a certainty. It is now established that the Queen is suffering from typhoid fever. Up to the present time the malady has run its ordinary course."

The question of establishing a regency is being earnestly discussed by the Netherlands government, and it is thought probable, in view of the possibly long illness of the Queen that the States General (Parliament) will be summoned in joint session at an early date to take action in the matter. The gates of Castle Loo have been placed under a notification reading: "Typhoid fever within." This was in compliance with the Dutch law requiring every house in which a contagious disease is contracted to post a notice to that effect outside. It has not yet been discovered where her Majesty contracted the disease, but it is declared that while the water supplied to the castle is good the Queen had been in the habit of drinking milk sterilized in the kitchen.

Queen Wilhelmina's fever has not abated, but the condition of the royal patient is said to be satisfactory. Her Majesty's physicians are said to be less anxious, as it is believed the malady will not assume the character of a malignant fever. Queen Wilhelmina is visited by her doctors three times a day. She is supposed to have contracted her illness as the result of a chill.

Among the cable messages received at the Hague this morning was one from President Roosevelt.

Queen's mother may decline the regency because she wishes to nurse her daughter. The government may propose that Prince Henry become regent for six months.

GAZE OF LEWIS A. BALENSI

SERVED A TERM IN PRISON FOR MISAPPROPRIATING JEWELRY.

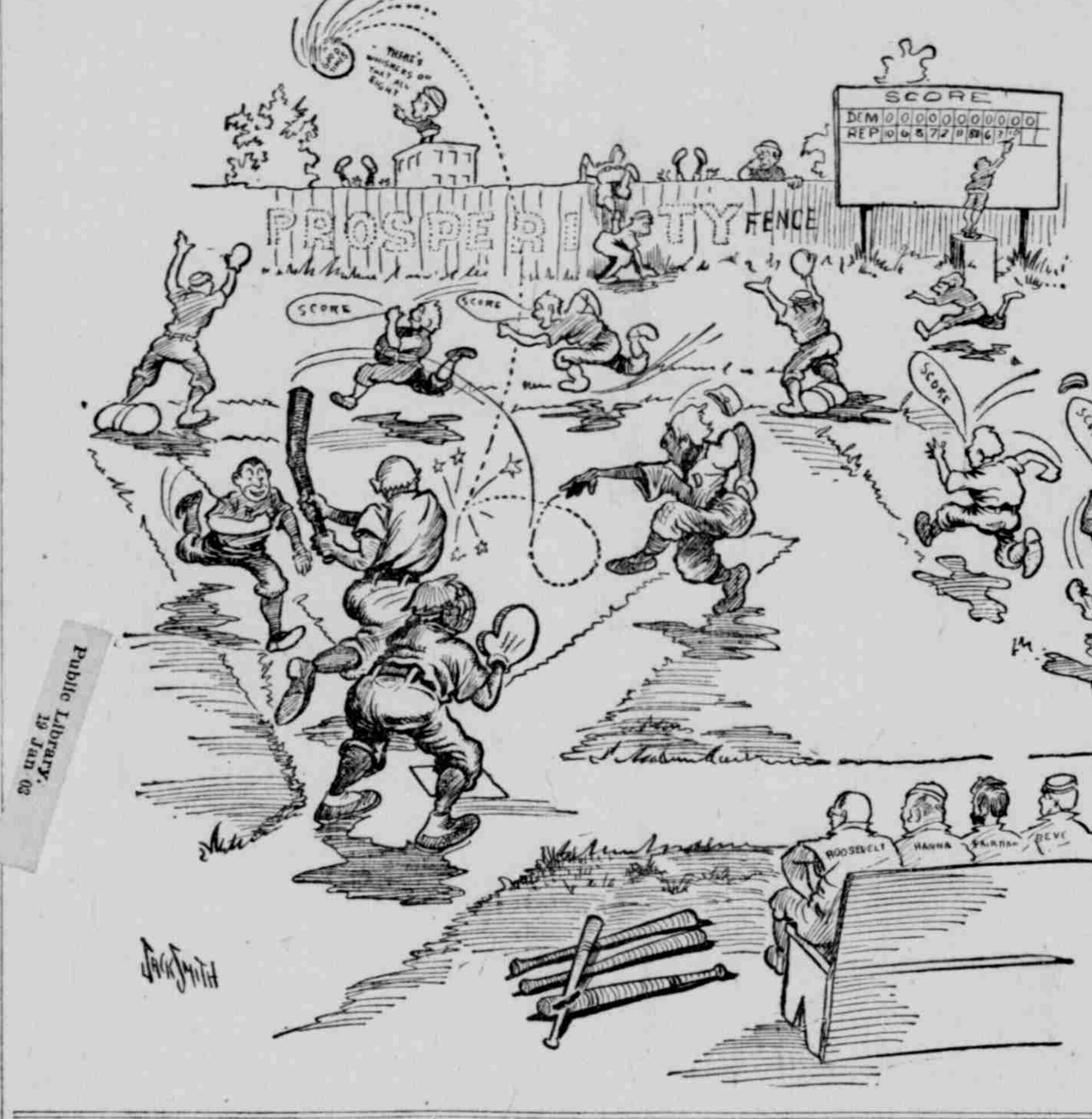
May Be Rearrested on a Charge of Embezzling Over a Million and a Half Dollars in France.

NEW YORK, April 18.—When Lewis A. Balensi leaves Sing Sing next Saturday he will be a six-year senior inmate, made shorter by commutation, for misappropriating \$25,000 worth of jewelry. His freedom will be brief, according to the Herald. At the door of the prison he probably will be served with a federal warrant charging him with the embezzlement of approximately \$1,500,000 in France.

Lewis Alfred Balensi, or, as he is known in this country, William A. Bellwood, was born in Paris forty-nine years ago. In 1891 he organized the Societe Francaise de Banque et de Change, purporting to do a general stock exchange brokerage business. Balensi was the managing director. All went well for five years, then Balensi disappeared. He had secured a Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine declared him bankrupt, and a similar judgment was pronounced in the United States. The investigations proceeded, and finally the Chamber of Indictments of the Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, where Balensi was arrested, had not only misappropriated \$250,000, but also had converted to his own use large quantities of valuable jewelry which had been entrusted to his care. His arrest was ordered.

Balensi was arrested in Philadelphia, where, under the alias of William A. Bellwood, he had opened a jewelry store. He had been in the city for some time, and had been seen by a New York Central Railroad agent on a memorandum and proceeded to hide himself. He had been seen by a New York Central Railroad agent on a memorandum and proceeded to hide himself. He had been seen by a New York Central Railroad agent on a memorandum and proceeded to hide himself.

BASEBALL SEASON OPENS



CLASHES WITH MOBS

SERIOUS RIOTING AT A TOWN IN THE VICINITY OF BRUSSELS.

Police Attempt to Disperse Socialists and Are Received with Showers of Stones.

CIVIC GUARDS SHOOT TO KILL

FIVE PERSONS ARE SLAIN AND OVER A SCORE WOUNDED.

Dozen or More Policemen Also Are Injured—Parliament Votes Against Universal Suffrage.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—A serious riot has occurred at Louvain, near Brussels. The Socialists held a demonstration in front of the residence of M. Schollaert, the president of the Chamber of Representatives. The police in attempting to disperse them were received with a shower of stones. The civic guard then fired on the mob. A similar riot occurred in another part of Louvain, and altogether five persons were killed and twelve were wounded. Some of the mob carried the dead and wounded to the Maison des Protestants. Another riot is reported to have occurred at Bruges, in Flanders. Here the police charged the Socialists with drawn swords and ten of the latter were wounded.

The rioting at Louvain began at about half past 7 this evening. A band of Socialists paraded the streets of the town, smashing windows with bolts and rivets. They broke through the police cordon in Rue Tirkemont. The civic guards stationed in the Place St. Antoine ultimately became hard pressed by the rioters and fired a volley. The guard fired a second volley in front of the Catholic Club. It is reported that twelve policemen were wounded. In some quarters the number of wounded policemen is placed at twenty.

Demands through the police cordon in Rue Tirkemont. The civic guards stationed in the Place St. Antoine ultimately became hard pressed by the rioters and fired a volley. The guard fired a second volley in front of the Catholic Club. It is reported that twelve policemen were wounded. In some quarters the number of wounded policemen is placed at twenty.

NO UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. Proposition to Revive the Belgian Constitution Defeated.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by 84 to 64 votes, rejected the proposal to revise the Belgian constitution so as to provide for universal suffrage. The debate to-day followed yesterday's lines. M. Smeets, Socialist, accused the government of being anxious to lose 60,000 soldiers against their brethren, but they would be unable to exterminate socialism, he added, and enough Socialists would remain to continue the struggle. As the government was not willing to counsel the King to do his duty, nothing was left but for the Socialists to address his Majesty direct and plead for his intervention. If he but said the word peace would be re-established. After other speeches the vote was taken.

M. Woeste, the leader of the Right party in the chamber, when summing up the debate for the government pointing out the vote hostile to revision of the Constitution did not imply absolute hostility to reform. "The government supporters are prepared," said M. Woeste, "to consider proposals for reform in plural voting, although they could not go as far as universal suffrage, but they are ready to consider this as a step towards the goal. This speech is regarded as showing the willingness of the government to grant partial reform in the future."

Great excitement followed the vote in the chamber. The Socialists held a meeting in the Maison du Peuple at which M. Van der Veide, the leader of the Socialist movement in Belgium, urged his hearers to be calm, and said he hoped King Leopold would still intervene. His speech took a conciliatory form. He indicated the dangers attending the insurrection of an almost weaponless people against organized forces of police and military, and said a struggle by methods of violence was quite hopeless. The people could only adopt pacific means. The speaker said he trusted the King would arbitrate in the difficulty. "If," he continued, "his Majesty does this while preserving our ideal will for the present have aside all idea of realizing it. The Belgian people should kneel at the throne and say, 'We are hungry, but we want justice.'"

This speech is regarded as showing that the Socialists accept defeat. The meeting passed a resolution to continue the strike and dispersed without disorder. The people of this city are generally impatient with the agitation, which greatly impedes trade and business.

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FOR THE CONVENTION

SAMUEL E. KERCHEVAL WILL BE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

He Will Have About One Hundred Men at His Disposal to Prevent Confusion.

GREAT NUMBER OF DELEGATES

CANDIDATES WILL NOT BE ALLOWED ON MAIN FLOOR.

Balcony Reservations for Women Spectators—Political News of Interest.

Samuel E. Kercheval, who is to act as sergeant-at-arms during the Republican state convention next week, will have nearly a hundred men at his disposal, and it is the purpose to take care of as many people as possible with the least possible confusion. Each member of the state committee was accorded the privilege of naming an assistant sergeant-at-arms from his district. This gave thirteen to start with. In addition Mr. Kercheval will appoint about twenty-five men, who will also act as assistants on the floor of the convention. He will also appoint eighteen doorkeepers and will have about thirty of the city police at his disposal.

It is the plan this year to allow no one on the floor of the convention hall except delegates, their alternates and the officers of the convention. It has been suggested that provision be made to seat candidates on the stage. The suggestion came from some of the candidates themselves. The state committee will take this matter up at its meeting Tuesday, and if it is decided to adopt the suggestion all the candidates will be provided with stage seats and none will be allowed on the floor of the hall. Neither will their friends be allowed there, unless they are delegates. Seats will be arranged on the stage, one above another, in stateroom style, so that all can see. Women who come to the convention with escorts who hold tickets will be allowed on the stage or in some parts of the balconies. A special place has been arranged in the balcony for women who come to the convention unattended. Balcony tickets will be issued and those who come first will get the seats. No places will be reserved. "The reason," said Mr. Kercheval, "is that no one will be allowed on the floor except delegates, alternates and officers is that because they are allowed there, they are not people who are entitled to seats there. At state committee headquarters they were busy yesterday getting the tickets in readiness for the convention. Each ticket will contain a coupon. At the first session the coupon will be torn off and at the second session the ticket itself will be taken up.

There is a big demand for tickets already. It is believed there will be an immense crowd at the convention Wednesday night. The convention will be held in the Commercial Hotel and will be the chief attraction. On this occasion it is expected that there will be speeches by Senators Fairbank and Beveridge and possibly by members of the lower house of Congress. It is expected that all of the congressmen will be here except Mr. Holliday, who recently returned to Washington from his home at Brazil. He was called home by the death of a relative, and as he has only recently returned back to his work he will not come out to the convention.

A CHAMPION OF WATSON. City Editor Burlingame is One of His Strong Partisans.

Paul Burlingame, city editor of the Louisville Commercial, who lives in Jeffersonville, is at the Denison Hotel and will remain here until after the convention. He is here to "handle" the convention for the Commercial and incidentally to cast a vote for Ward H. Watson, of Charleston, who is a candidate for attorney general. Mr. Burlingame is a delegate to the convention from Clark county. He thinks Mr. Watson will be nominated.

AN ADMIRER OF BEVERIDGE. W. H. Hawkins, a Democrat, Says He is Making History.

W. H. Hawkins, former secretary of the Democratic state committee, is an ardent admirer of Senator Beveridge. Although they differ most radically in a political way, Mr. Hawkins concedes that Senator Beveridge is a man of much ability. "I want to be in the Republican convention and hear Senator Beveridge's speech," he remarked yesterday. "I imagine it will be something extraordinary. Two years ago, when Senator Beveridge talked before the convention we (the Democratic committee) had a copy of his speech before it was delivered. It doesn't matter how we got it, but we had it. We read it through and were tickled over it. We thought we saw the disruption of the Republican party in the State when this speech should be delivered. Some of the Republicans who saw the speech in advance were pretty badly scared, I'll tell you. Well, the speech was delivered, but the party was not disrupted. On the contrary, if you will notice, the party is to-day working exactly along the lines of Senator Beveridge's speech. In my opinion Senator Beveridge is making more history than anybody in the United States Senate."

Postmaster Neal, of Jonesboro, was at the Denison last night. He said he was here in the interest of Griffith D. Dean, of Marion, who is a candidate for the nomination for (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 1.)

THREE BROTHERS TO DIE

BURTON, WILLIS AND FREDERICK VAN WORMER CONVICTED.

Young Men Who Killed Their Uncle, Peter A. Hallenbeck, Last Christmas Eve.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 18.—The jury in the case of Burton, Willis and Frederick Van Wormer, charged with the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Hallenbeck, to-day returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against all three of the accused. The prisoners were sentenced to be electrocuted at Clinton prison, Dannemora, during the week beginning May 30 next. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals, notice of which will act as a stay of execution.

The crime was committed last Christmas eve. Early in the evening of that day the three brothers and Harvey Bruce, their cousin, who is also under indictment for participation in the murder, drove to the Hallenbeck home at Graceland, this Columbia county. The young men were false faces, and also wore their coats turned inside out. Hallenbeck, who was a very old man, opened the door in response to their knock, and as he did so, they fired upon him, inflicting wounds which he died of a short time. At their trial, which lasted about two weeks, the accused men declared that they were innocent, and that they were for the purpose of frightening him, with no thought of injuring him. Bruce, who secured a separate trial, testified against the brothers.

PROTEST FROM CHINA

OBJECTION TO CLOSING OF THE DOOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

United States Asked to Waive Enforcement of the Exclusion Act in the Archipelago.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The secretary of state to-day transmitted to the Senate a communication from United States Minister Cernig, inclosing a protest from the Chinese government against the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippine islands. The communication from the Chinese government is as follows: "On the 15th of the first moon of the XXVIII year of Kuan Hsu (Feb. 18, 1902) I received a petition from certain Chinese merchants in the Philippines saying that the United States officials are obstructing the entrance of Chinese; that they have established exclusion offices at all ports, and that when Chinese arrive in the waters, no matter whether they are laborers or merchants, all are driven in together and treated as criminals. There is no mistake made by them in their verbal statements; they are not allowed to land, but are confined to the Chinese ships. This is a great wrong to the Philippines, and that from the time of the Ming dynasty, which preceded the present, down to to-day a large number of emigrants have gone to the Philippines. The two Kuanhs amounting to a hundred thousand, more or less, and that it is very difficult to put a stop to it. The Chinese are not allowed to land, but are confined to the Chinese ships. This is a great wrong to the Philippines, and that from the time of the Ming dynasty, which preceded the present, down to to-day a large number of emigrants have gone to the Philippines. The two Kuanhs amounting to a hundred thousand, more or less, and that it is very difficult to put a stop to it. The Chinese are not allowed to land, but are confined to the Chinese ships. This is a great wrong to the Philippines, and that from the time of the Ming dynasty, which preceded the present, down to to-day a large number of emigrants have gone to the Philippines. 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